

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE  
AND  
DAVID FULTON PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS

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If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

**DAVID FULTON,**  
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WILMINGTON, N. C.

**EDWARD HIRALY,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.  
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Wilmington, N. C.

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
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HATS AND CAPS.  
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MERCHANT,  
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**BAITES & COOK,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
AND  
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,  
Next door North of the New Custom-house,  
Wilmington, N. C.

**GILLESPIE & ROBESON,**  
AGENTS  
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all  
other kinds of Produce.  
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

**ROBT. G. BANKIN,**  
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends  
in New York.

**WM. SEA W.**  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
New Hanover County.  
Superior Court of Law,  
Sitting Term, 1845.

Melinda Giffin, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Peter V. Giffin, Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered by the Court, that notice be given said defendant, by advertisement in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, for three months, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the fifth Monday, after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, Ck. 34-3m. pr. adv. \$10.  
May 4, 1845. Chronicle copy.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, in any shape whatever, are urgently requested to come forward and settle without further notice. I am compelled to call in all my dues immediately, as I am numerically pushed by all of my creditors—sued and perplexed. All who fail to settle by the first day of June, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, it being out of my power to give further indulgence. With feelings of regret, I am forced to make this bold and urgent demand, purely out of necessity.

V. R. PEIRSON.

#### SELLING OFF AT COST.

I will sell the balance of my stock of GOODS, which is a full and complete assortment in my line, comprising in part a full stock of Summer Goods, suitable for summer wear; Drap d'Ete; Bombazines; Gambroons; Linen Drills; Vestings, of every variety, style and pattern; with a full assortment of Fancy articles! A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety and quality.

I flatter myself that my stock was laid in as low, or lower, than any other in my line of business. My stock has always been the largest, and now comprises the greatest variety of any in the town of Wilmington, and I now hold out inducements to all who may want any thing in my line, at cost price, or a short credit to those that have been in the habit of paying their bills when called upon. It will be out of my power to credit any more to long-winded customers.

The Store I now occupy will be to rent. Possession given the first of October.  
V. R. PEIRSON, Merchant Tailor,  
May 19th, 1845. (36-1f.) Market-street.

**The Columbian Magazine.**  
1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN AND ROBERT A. WEST.

#### Prospectus for the Fourth Volume.

THE reception which each succeeding volume of the Columbian Magazine has met with, has been so flattering, that the publisher's greeting to his patrons at the commencement of another volume, differs from former salutations, only in the fervency of his acknowledgments of their favors. His is, indeed, a most grateful task, a most agreeable duty. He has to speak of success, and of success alone. From its establishment, in January, 1844, the Columbian Magazine has been favored with patronage perhaps unequalled in the early history of any monthly periodical. Its earliest numbers obtained for it a high reputation, and it has known no reverses, but under a constantly increasing patronage, it has reached a proud position, which it will be the publisher's aim to retain. It is now demonstrated that New York can and will sustain a well-conducted Magazine of general literature.

The publisher believes that he rightly estimates the causes of the popularity which his magazine has reached. He did not attempt its establishment without first counting the cost, and he confidently appeals to the former volumes as evidence, that in the embellishments and in all things appertaining to the publisher's province he has not been clary of expenditure. To this liberality on his part he believes he may attribute, in some degree, the extensive patronage and favor that have been awarded to the Columbian. This course he will continue to pursue. In this respect, the Columbian shall continue to outvie all competition. Our engravings and music shall certainly not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. Our fashion plate will always be authentic.

The publisher was fortunate also in securing the editorial services of a gentleman whose reputation exceeds the confidence both of contributors and readers. That gentleman has given abundant evidence of the highest ability to put forth a truly popular magazine. With him, at the commencement of the third volume, was associated, in the editorial charge of the Columbian, a gentleman well qualified by his ability and experience for the successful discharge of that duty. The publisher therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the magazine will continue to be done, and that the ground of its popularity will be in no wise diminished.

To the list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian, the publisher refers with heartfelt satisfaction, as an assurance that no exertions or expense have been spared to secure the best writers.

The following distinguished ladies and gentlemen are among the many whose valuable services have heretofore been enlisted in the enterprise.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Ann S. Stephens, F. C. Osgood, Mary E. Hewitt, E. O. Smith, E. F. Elliott, M. Stearns, James Hall, H. Lightship, Kirkland, L. Maria Child, E. C. Embury, E. Steele, A. C. Mowatt, M. A. Erving, James G. Brooks, M. P. Hunt, and C. H. Butler.

Miss Emily E. Chubbuck, Fanny Forester, Mary L. Lawson, Colman, E. H. Dapuy, Augusta Brown, Ellen Darity, E. J. DeGrove, F. E. P. "Author of Summer Frolics," Martha Russell, Louise M. Trauner, M. G. Quincy, Cary, Isabel Jocelyn, Mary Florence Noble, Ann Sloman, and Jane C. Hopkins.

Mr. J. K. Paulding, Fitz Greene Halleck, John Neal, H. Hastings Weld, T. S. Arthur, C. Fenno Hoffman, G. W. Kendall, H. S. Schoolcraft, James F. Otis, S. D. Patterson, E. S. Gould, C. Donald McLeod, W. H. Willis, John Burnham, Henry B. Hirst, Isaac F. Shepard, Wm. Oland Bourne, H. A. Clark, Augustus Snodgrass, Joseph H. Butler, C. Wilkins, E. E. Parnly, M. C. Hill, J. Q. A. Wood, the author of "Time's Doings," Owen G. Warren, B. B. French, S. B. Porter, James P. Jett, the author of the "Widow of Bruges," John Inman, Wm. C. Bryant, Edgar A. Poe, Henry W. Herbert, Park Benjamin, H. T. Tuckerman, Theo. S. Fay, H. P. Grattan, William Cox, M. Hardin Anderson, R. L. Wade, Seth Smith, Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, Joseph Broughton, Walter Whitman, T. B. Read, Rich. G. White, William Russell, Jr., Rev. George A. Noble, Lawrence Labree, Ed. Porter, H. Myers, M. E. Wilson, C. McLaughlin, A. M. Ide, J. T. Healdy, F. L. Hagadorn, W. Gilmartin, E. C. Hawley, Jerome A. Mayhew, John Brougham, Herman S. Sarant, and Robert A. West.

With the aid of these contributors (of whom it is needless to say one word in commendation) and of numerous others, perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised their support, the publisher flatters himself that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

The publisher enters upon a new volume, therefore, with expectations of increased patronage. He has every reason for indulging such expectations. Increased exertions will be made to deserve it in each department of the work. Arrangements are already made for a series of superb mezzotint and line engravings—music most sweet, in preparation—literary articles of superior merit are already bespoke—critical notices of every new publication will be given in each number—and the present volume of the Columbian shall evince the publisher's grateful appreciation of the public favor already shown him. The heavy postage tax, so injurious to the mail distribution of periodicals, is removed, and the postage per copy of this magazine will in future be only 4 1/2 cents to any part of the United States. The Columbian contains nearly as much reading matter in a year as a common-sized newspaper—all original—and at much less than the price of papers: so that our highly finished engravings, fashion-plates and music, are equivalent to a gratuity, inviting subscription.

Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

#### Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance, \$3 00  
One copy two years, 5 00  
Two copies one year, 5 00  
Five " " 10 00  
Eight " " 15 00  
Twelve " " 20 00

Address, post paid.

ISRAEL POST,  
140 Nassau st., N. Y.

June 13, 1845.

#### Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received.

ed and for sale by BARRY & CO. N.Y.

March 14, 1845.

#### Molasses

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, for sale by BARRY & CO. N.Y.

June 13, 1845.

**CHARLES BARR,**  
MERCHAND TAILOR,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

**CLOTHING,**

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

**FRENCH CASSIMERES,**

AND

**FANCY DRILLINGS**

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase C. B. clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON. Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-1f

**Co-partnership Notice.**—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 18th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of Barry & Bryant. ALFRED BRYANT. May 16, 1845—[35.]

#### Swan's Point for Sale.

BEING desirous of changing my business, the ensuing fall, I will sell my plantation on Swan's Point, containing

**ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.**

Three or four hundred of which, are enclosed and cleared, the balance well timbered. The plantation is situated, and lies immediately in front of New River bar, commanding a fine view of the Ocean.

The soil is alluvial, the situation pleasant and healthy, as any in the low country. To persons wishing a trading station, it offers inducements rarely to be found in this or any other part of the State. Being equidistant from the towns of Wilmington and Newbern, and from which places, small schooners, of some thirty or forty tons burthen, ply daily by which goods may be delivered at the warehouse door, if necessary, and the produce of the country shipped immediately to any of our Northern or Southern markets. There are several fine sites for erecting Steam Mills, and for Salt works—the surrounding country abounds with pine of the best quality for the lumber trade, and the quantity inexhaustible.

If desirable, I will sell with the place the growing crop, and hire out a number of negroes until the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises, on or before the 20th of next month, July.

GEORGE H. McMILLAN.

Onslow co., June 13, 1845. 39-6f

#### New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respect-fully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-1f

#### To Travellers.

Comparison of Expense  
TO TRAVELLERS GOING NORTH,  
BY THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE  
AND  
THE RIVER AND BAY LINE.

#### By the Bay Line.

From Weldon to Baltimore, \$9 00  
Breakfast in Baltimore, 50  
Fare by the Morning Line to Philadelphia, 3 00  
Dinner on the Road, 50

Whole expense, \$13 00

#### By the great Mail Route.

From Weldon to Baltimore by the Rail Road and Steamboat to Washington, and thence by the Stage Line to Baltimore, eight dollars and fifty cents—or by the Rail Road Line throughout, two dollars and fifty cents more, making \$11 00  
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the Evening Line, 2 00  
Two Meals between Petersburg and Philadelphia, 1 00

Whole expense, \$14 00

It will thus appear, that the whole expense between Weldon and Philadelphia, by the Great Mail Route, even if the Traveller takes the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road, is

#### BUT ONE DOLLAR MORE

To Philadelphia, and the Traveller reaches Philadelphia by this Route, a business day earlier than by the River and Bay Route, resting on the way, and avoiding not only the uncertainties and risk of greater delay by the Bay Line, but its liability to accidents, storms, sea sickness and other discomforts. THEODORE S. GARNETT. Sup't R. & P. E. R. June 20, 1845. 40-9f

From the N. O. Bulletin.  
**The British East and West India Slave Trade.**

The following extract from a recent number of the Jamaica Journal, gives the latest intelligence that has been received of the progress of this new branch of commerce. The traffic is carried on under the special patronage of the British crown, being part of the system by which that Government, while professing to bend all its energies to the eradication of the Slave trade, seems, in fact, but striving to obtain a monopoly of it for her own people and colonies:

"Coolie Immigration."—The Blundell, Captain Robert Hunter, left Calcutta on the 26th January last, having on board 271 emigrants for Jamaica. These consist of 206 males, 29 females, 16 boys under 12 years of age, 4 girls under the same age, and 16 infants under 2 years of age. Among this number, it is believed there are 5 or 6 'Sikars,' who, having already been to the Mauritius and can speak the French language, are expected will be found useful here, as they have already served on Sugar plantations, and will be able to instruct the others more easily than any other class of men could do. The Lord Hungerford also sailed the same day for Demarara, having on board 360 emigrants for that colony. The difficulty of obtaining vessels at Calcutta to convey emigrants to the West Indies, was very great, owing to the unusually high rate of freights to England.

"There is no prospect of obtaining emigrants from Madras this season."

In describing this traffic as the opening of a new Slave trade, we have not used a harsher phrase than is applied to it by many of the English people themselves; those who are really sincere in their desires and efforts (however mistaken in the means they use) to meliorate the condition of the servile races, are accordingly disgusted with the shocking hypocrisy that displays itself in the conduct of the Government, pushing its pretended zeal for the destruction of the Slave trade, even to the extent of violating good neighborhood, and transgressing the laws of nations, while it surreptitiously introduces and encourages the same traffic in another shape. There is great virtue, no doubt, in a change of a name; but the real anti-slavery men of Great Britain are not deceived by the transmutation of the odious and contemned epithet of "Slave trade," into the mollified appellation of "immigrant transportation," whether the "immigrants" be Africans seized by her majesty's cruisers from private traders, and carried into Guiana, instead of Brazil or Cuba, as had been intended by their original kidnappers, or whether they be her majesty's own subjects reduced from the remote regions of India into predial and domestic servitude in the islands of the West. In either case they do not hesitate to denounce and stigmatize the practice by its real name. It was only in April last, indeed, that a petition was presented in the British House of Commons, from a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and signed by the venerable Thomas Clarkson, setting forth the enormities of the traffic described in the preceding extract from the press of Jamaica. A great part of the 100,000 laborers obtained from India for the Mauritius, this committee declare, were forcibly or fraudulently introduced.

Referring to the project for a loan to Demarara and Trinidad, for the purpose of aiding this species of "immigration," the committee "prayed the house to refuse their sanction to such a proposal," declaring their apprehension "that the introduction of laborers, nominally free, but in fact slaves, into those countries, would lead to imitation by other states holding slaves, and the revival of the slave trade." The chicane and finesse enacted in order to conceal and disguise the real situation and destiny of the recaptured and other negroes carried, under the sanction of the Government, into the West India Colonies, are also a subject of special denunciation with those persons in Great Britain, whose abolition doctrines and prejudices are sincerely entertained. The attempt of the Premier in his reply to Mr. Tyler's last message on the subject of the slave trade, to gloss over the practices of the Government in this particular, was more severely handled in the London "Anti-Slavery Reporter," than by any press, as far as we observed, in this country. It was very fully shown, that whatever refinements of language might be used to describe the transaction, the manner in which the African importations into the British West Indies are carried on, is but the establishment of a legal slave trade, and the debased immigrants but introduced into a state of bondage.

When the practices of the British Government with regard to slavery and the slave trade, are thus held up to scorn by the very men whose fanatical purposes the Government pretends to be abetting and aiding, it cannot be expected that others should view them in a charitable light. Indeed, if the half that is said of the workings of the British system be true, it would seem to be matter of proper inquiry with other countries whether they will continue to lend their aid to that power, in an enterprise which she thus adroitly turns to her own advantage, without benefiting the cause in which she is professedly engaged.

**Patrick and his Employer.**—The following conversation recently took place in a mercantile house in one of our large cities:

"Patrick, have you placed those hog's-heads of sugar?"

"Yes, sir; and I've know how the customers used to bother me, by always taking the back hog's-heads?"

"Yes, Patrick."

"Well, I have fixed them so that they'll not bother me any more."

"How is that, Patrick?"

"Why, I've put all the back hog's-heads in front, sure."

**Father and Son.**—A gentleman connected with the Indian army returned after an absence of ten years. Immediately on meeting with his father:

"Jamie," said the old gentleman, 'ye've just been out ten years, how muckle ha'e ye made?'

"Five hundred thousand pounds," was the reply.

"Ye should ha'e stayed iither ten years, and made a million."

#### Free Trade.

We find the two following letters in our exchange papers. They were originally published in the London League, the organ and exponent of the Anti-Corn Law League—the great free trade association in England. We publish them, particularly Mr. McDuffie's, because they convey an idea of the estimation in which our statesmen of the South, hold the great society which has been recently organized in Great Britain, for the purpose of enlightening the public mind, in that country, on the ruinous effects which class legislation is working on the toiling millions in the British Isles. They were written in answer to letters received from the chairman of the council of the League, accompanied with bound copies of that periodical. The labors of this institution are destined, we confidently think and believe, to work, at no distant day, a radical reformation in the commercial policy of England, which will greatly tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor laboring classes of her population. Here are the letters:—

#### GEN. McDUFFIE.

A bound copy of the League having been forwarded to General McDuffie by George Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League, the former has returned the following acknowledgment:—

"WASHINGTON, March 11, 1845.

"My Dear Sir:—I have just received your friendly and flattering letter, requesting me, in the name of the 'Council of the Anti-Corn Law League of Great Britain, to accept of a copy of the first volume of the League as a testimonial of their esteem, founded upon the services I have rendered to the great cause of Free Trade with all nations. In accepting this gratifying token of their consideration and regard, I beg the Council to be assured that none other could have been selected more acceptable to me than this authentic record of the early and successful labors of an association, which, from its commencement, I have regarded with the deepest interest, as being destined to produce a fundamental change in the commercial policy of Great Britain, which cannot but be followed by a corresponding change in the policy of all the commercial nations of the earth. Since the Saviour of our fallen race sent forth his chosen apostles to preach the sublime doctrine of 'Peace on earth and good will to all men,' no human association has been formed, in my opinion, better calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and happiness of all nations than the Free Trade League of Great Britain. A system of Free Trade, adopted by all nations, would bind them together by bonds of common interest and mutual good will, which the ambition of rulers could never tear asunder. Every nation would rejoice in the prosperity of all nations, as being essential to its own."

"And here the remark may be appropriately made, that there are no political communities on the face of the earth to which these views so forcibly apply as to Great Britain, France, and the other manufacturing nations of Europe on the one hand, and the agricultural staple States of the North American confederacy on the other. As a representative of the great exporting interest of these States, I habitually look upon the prosperity of Manchester with as much interest and gratification as I do upon that of Charleston or New York, and much more than I do upon that of Boston, which I am constrained to regard as the fruits of an unjust and oppressive system of legalized plunder, which confiscates at least one-fifth of the annual income of the cotton planters to sustain a mercenary moneyed aristocracy of pampered and bloated monopolists."

"In conclusion, I beg you to assure the League that they shall have my constant prayers for their success; that the time may speedily arrive when the banner of Free Trade shall wave in triumph over the whole world, and that, beneath its ample folds, 'the nations of the earth may pitch their tents in peace.' Accept for yourself, personally, the assurance of my high consideration and regard."

"GEORGE McDUFFIE.

"Geo. Wilson, Esq., Manchester, Great Britain."

The following has been received from J. C. Calhoun, Esq., the celebrated American advocate of Free Trade, addressed to Geo. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council of the League:

"FORT HILL, March 24th, 1845.

"Dear Sir:—I accept with much pleasure the copy of the first volume of the League, which you transmitted to me by the direction of the Council of the National Anti-Corn Law League for my acceptance. I feel greatly honored by this mark of their respect."

"I regard Free Trade as involving considerations far higher than mere commercial advantages as great as they are. It is, in my opinion, emphatically the cause of civilization and durable peace among the nations of the earth. It belongs to England and the United States to take the lead in this great cause; and I hope the day is not far distant when they will set the noble example to the rest of Christendom, of freeing commerce of any shackle and imposition, excepting such duties as may be laid exclusively for revenue."

"With very great respect, I am, &c. &c."

"J. C. CALHOUN.

"Geo. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Council."

#### The European World as it is

Sketches from the files of foreign journals received at the Union office, by the Cambria.

We make the following extract from the summary of parliamentary proceedings, which we find in a number of the London League of recent date. It is a bird's-eye view of England and the English, as they now appear to 'young England.'

"Lord John Russell, at the close of last session, announced his intention of bringing under the deliberate consideration of the legislature, the subject of the condition of the laboring classes of the United Kingdom. A grave, a great, a vast subject! All thinkers, for the last thirty years, have pointed to the great fact that, in spite of all our extraordinary

progress in material improvement, 'wealth accumulates and men decay;' not in numbers, but in social standing and individual happiness. With capital accumulating enormously, with landed property continually advancing in value—with a people multiplying rapidly, we have for years been surrounded by the difficulties which surround us on every side, that the toiling millions are now circumscribed and hemmed in; their individual value lessening; their power over their own position crippling daily; and masses of wretchedness perpetually confronting the wealth, the resources, and the greatness of this country, like mad hounds surrounding every marble palace. It is this—the 'condition of England question,'—which called into existence the anti-corn law league. Its early operations were opposed by knavish or unreasoning men who were either hired or taught by monopolists to repeat the parrot cry, that the repeal of the corn laws was sought for by the masters, in order more effectually to enslave the men. That has all evaporated now. Common sense tells the common mind that the immediate impelling motive of any employer when he seeks for an enlarged sphere for the employment of his capital must be his own immediate interest. But this cannot be done on the principle of free trade without leading to the benefit of everybody else enabling the most selfish master freely to exchange in the open market of the world the industry and ingenuity of Great Britain, against the produce of any or every other; and immediately the state of things will be brought about so well described by the hand-loom weaver, when he stated that monopoly caused two or four men to run after one master; whereas free trade would lead to one master running after two or four men.

"This picture is drawn with ability, and, though startling, is true in many respects.—Can England remain much longer in her present condition, under the operation of the influences coincident with the march of mind of the present century? Is the question for speculation of those who trace out the connection between cause and effect. Will her people, who see and appreciate the effect of a liberal government like ours, in bettering the condition of those who individually strive to improve their own, remain content with their present constitution and laws for another quarter of a century? The march of mind and the happy results of our governmental experience, must eventually tell with tremendous effect in inducing the future condition of the English public who speak our language, and rejoice most sincerely with us at the successful result of each improvement in the science of government with which our history abounds."

Among the contributions to the late famous free-trade bazaar is a splendid pearl-handled knife, beautifully engraved with a kneeling figure and a sheaf of corn. Motto—"Give us our daily bread, duty free."

"Wages of agricultural labor in Europe.—The wages of laborers seem to be lower in France, even in proportion to the low price of provision, than in England. The general council of the different departments fix tariffs for regulating the prices at which different services shall be convertible into money.—By them, the prices of a day's work of a laboring man is rated generally at 10 pence never higher than 12 1/2 pence, and sometimes as low as 7 1/2 pence; that of a horse or mule at from 10 to 12 1/2 pence; and the hire of a two-wheeled cart at from 10 to 15 pence."

From the Charleston Courier.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

It gives us sincere pleasure to transfer to our columns the following, extracted from an article in the Waterbury (Conn.) American, signed "A Citizen of Waterbury." We know it would be any thing else but the wish of the gentleman referred to, and of those connected with him, to have his name thus brought before